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INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING SINGER* EDGE-STITCHER

This useful attachment is fastened to the machine in place of the presser foot, and will be found an indispensable aid whenever stitching must be kept accurately on the extreme edge of a piece of

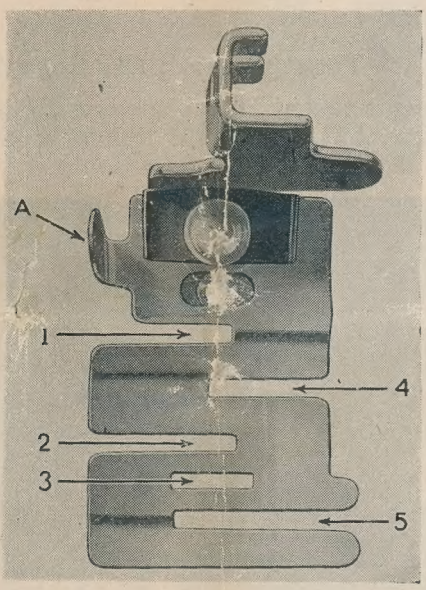

FIG. 1 THE EDGE-STITCHER

material. The slots, numbered from 1 to 5 in Fig. 1, serve as guides for sewing together laces, insertions and embroideries, sewing in position hemmed or folded edges, piping or sewing flat braid to a garment.

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Adjusting the Edge-Stitcher

After attaching the edge-stitcher to the machine, turn the balance wheel slowly by hand to see that the needle goes through the center of the needle hole. The distance of the line of stitching from the edge of the material in the slots can be regulated by pushing the lug (A, Fig. 1) to the right or left. If it moves hard, put a drop of oil under the blue spring, then wipe it dry.

Sewing Lace Together with the Edge-Stitcher

It is difficult to sew two lace edges together even after basting, but the edge-stitcher makes it pos-

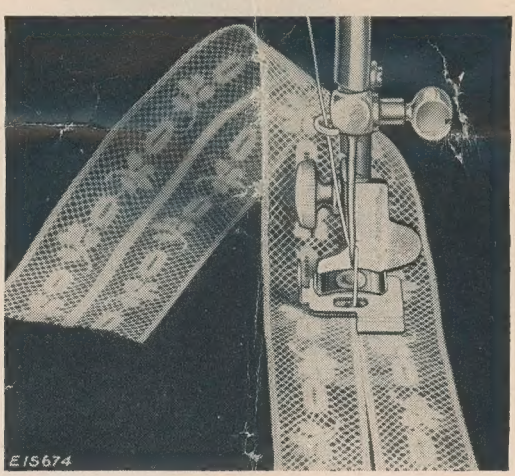

FIG. 2 SEWING LACE TOGETHER

sible to stitch on the very edge. Place one edge in slot 1 and the other in slot 4, and adjust lug (A, Fig. 1) until both edges are caught by the stitching. Hold the two pieces slightly overlapped to keep them against the ends of the slots. The thread tensions should be loose to avoid puckering of fine lace.

Lace and ribbon or other insertions can be set in by using the same slots (1 and 4, Fig. 1). The ma-

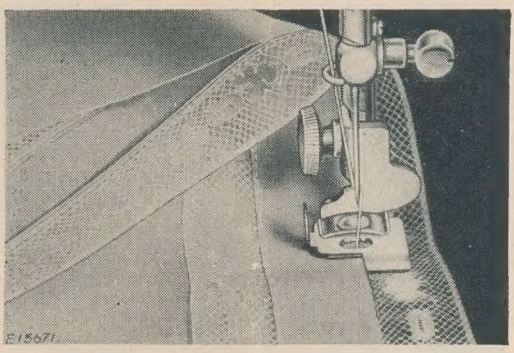

FIG. 3. SETTING IN LACE INSERTION

terial may be folded over before placing it in the slot so that a double thickness is stitched and will not pull out. The surplus material is trimmed away close to the stitching as shown in Fig. 3.

Piping with the Edge-Stitcher

Piping is very attractive if the correct contrasting color is chosen for the piping material. Place the piping, with its finished edge to the left, in slot 3 (Fig. 1). Place the edge to be piped in slot 4, as shown in Fig. 1.

Piping should preferably be cut bias, and should be cut to twice the width of the slot (3, Fig. 1) in the edge-stitcher so that it can be folded once.

Applying Bias Folds with the Edge-Stitcher

Folded bias tape or military braid, used for neat and colorful trimming, may be sewn on by placing the garment under the edge-stitcher the same as under a presser foot, and placing the tape in slot 1 or 4 (Fig. 1). To make a square corner, sew until the turning point is reached, then remove the tape

from the attachment and form the corner by hand, replace it in the slot and continue stitching, as

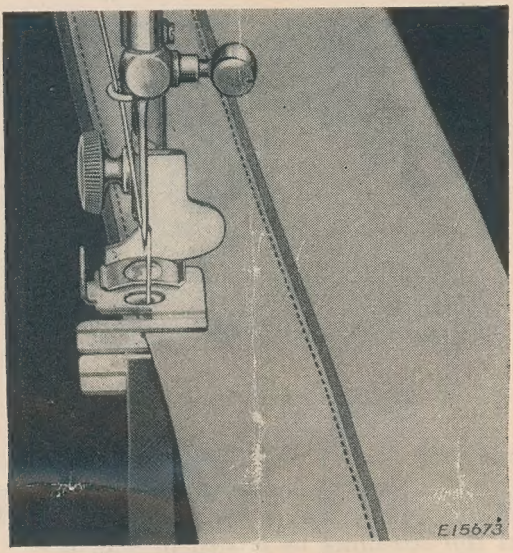

FIG. 4. PIPING WITH THE EDGE-STITCHER

shown in Fig. 5. To space two or more parallel rows, a guide line such as a crease, chalk mark or basting thread should be used.

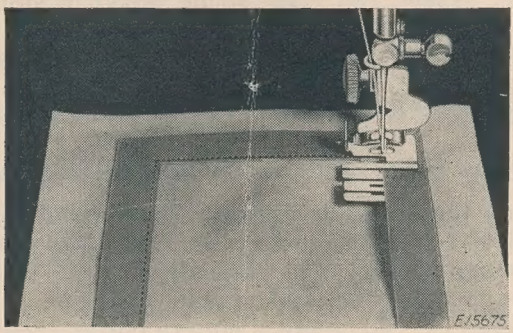

FIG. 5. APPLYING BIAS FOLDS WITH THE EDGE-STITCHER

Stitching a Wide Hem with the Edge-Stitcher

A wide hem on sheets, pillow slips, etc., may be stitched evenly with the edge-stitcher after the hem

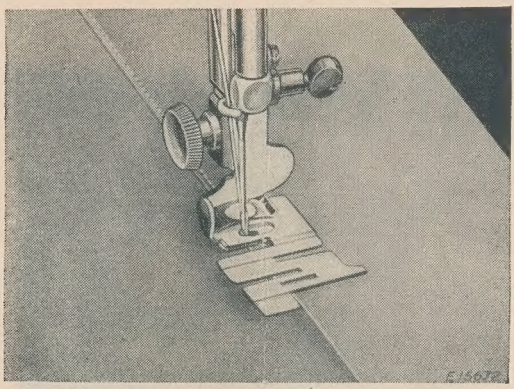

FIG. 6. MAKING A WIDE HEM

has been measured and the edge turned. Insert the edge in slot 5 as shown in Fig. 6 and adjust to stitch as close to the edge as desired.

Making a French Seam

An even French seam may be made by inserting the two edges to be joined, wrong sides together, in slot 1 or 2 and stitching close to the edge; then folding both right sides together and inserting the back of the seam into slot 1 again and stitching with just enough margin to conceal the raw edges. See Fig. 7.

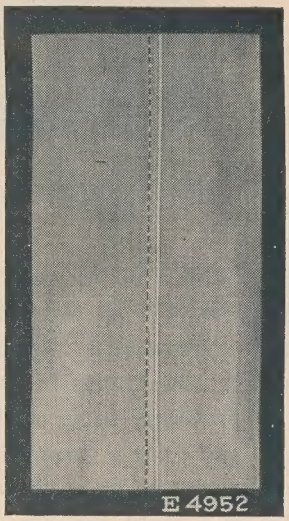

FIG. 7. A FRENCH SEAM

Tucking with the Edge-Stitcher

Dainty narrow tucking may be produced on the edge-stitcher by inserting creased folds in slot 1 as

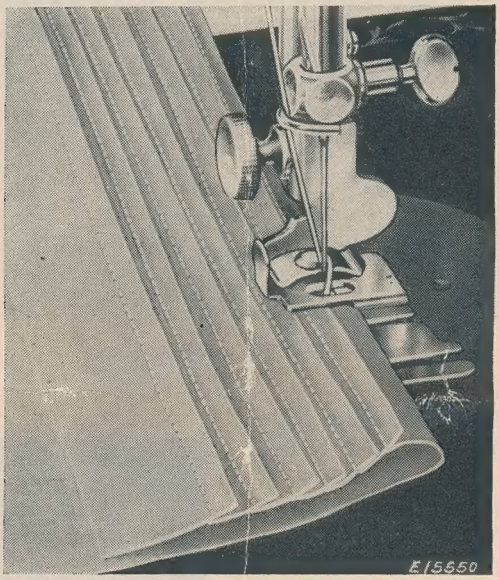

FIG. 8. TUCKING WITH THE EDGE-STITCHER

shown in Fig. 8, and adjusting the edge-stitcher to right or left for the desired width of tuck, up to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Successive tucks may be easily creased by folding the material at the desired distance from the previous tuck, and then running the length of the fold over a straight edge such as the edge of the sewing machine cabinet. The secret of good tucking lies in a light tension, short stitch, and fine thread and needle.

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